OCTOBER EXCURSIONS

Days on Which Railroads Have Agreed to Run Cheap Trains.

Some of the Reasons for the Frequency of Accidents-The Pennsylvania and the G. R. & I.

Passenger representatives of railroads concerned in Chicago business met in Cincinnati on Wednesday (O. P. McCarty presiding) and arranged for the October excursion business. Rates were fixed as fol-

From Cincinnati-Oct. 4, Pennsylvania; Big Four; Oct. 12, Pennsylvania; Oct. 16, Big Four. From Louisville-Oct. 5, Monon; Oct. 9, D. & M.; Oct. 16, Pennsylvania. From Indianapolis-Oct. 10, Big Four; Oct. 12, Monon; Oct. 17, Pennsylvania. From Columbus-Oct. 12, Sandusky Short line; Oct. 17, Pennsylvania; Oct. 20, Hocking Valley; Oct. 24, Big Four.

From Dayton-Oct. 3, Pennsylvania; Oct. 5, C., H. & D.; Oct. 7, Big Four; Oct. 9, Pennsylvania; Oct. 11, C., H. & D.; Oct. 16, It was decided that the C., H. & D. had already had its share of excursion business out of Cincinnati, so that road was not ac-

corded a date for October. Frequency of Railroad Accidents.

The public has been startled by the frequency of accidents to passenger trains occurring within the past few weeks, and the matter has been the subject of much comment and adverse criticism. But, deplorable as these accidents have been, a little reflection will show that they have not been much, if any, out of proportion to the business done. It must be remembered that not only have the roads centering at Chicago (on which most of these accidents have occurred) put on extra trains, but in order to accommodate the traveling public, have found it necessary to run their trains in two or more sections, practically doubling the number of trains. With a single track to accommodate this largely increased traffic it has been found necessary to send out trains very closely following each otheroften not more than fifteen minutes apartor, say seven miles. Any one of a score of trifles incident to the running of a trainas a heavy grade, a few shovelfuls of inferior coal, or the like-is liable to reduce this trifling distance so as to bring the trains dangerously near each other. Then, a slight damage to the forward engine, a foggy night, an enforced stoppage for water, or something of that sort, and a rearend collision is almost inevitable, even though the trainmen may be fully alive to the danger. As a matter of fact, recent accidens have not been much, if any, out of proportion to the traffic.

The Pennsylvania After the G. R. & I. Vice President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Company, left Fort Wayne yesterday morning on a tour of inspection of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad. He will go over the entire lines. There has been rumors for the past year that the Pennsylvania Company would finally absorb that line.

General Notes. The fifty-six railroads of the Central Traffic Association having unanimously voted to withdraw from the agreements heretofore existing between them as an organization and the Southwestern Traffic Association, the separation will take place on the 16th prox.

Judging by the orders for empty cars that are being placed with most of the roads, there is a good deal of freight getting ready to move. The freight men are much encouraged by the outlook, and are looking forward to a fall traffic that will compare favorably with that of seasons

During August the Pennsylvania's relief department paid claims aggregating \$42,-709.15, of which \$12,750 was in satisfaction of death claims, \$5,802.25 for accidents, and \$9,900 for sickness. Of the gross amount \$28,452.65 was disbursed on the Pennsylvania grand division, which embraces the Pittsburg division.

The entrance of the I., D. & W. into the field as a competitor for St. Louis fair business may or may not be a disturbing element. The new line runs over the Clover Leaf from Metcalf, Ill., and the distance from Indianapolis to St. Louis is 255 miles-ten miles less than one of the old lines, and fifteen more than the other.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway will commence, on Oct. 1, to run its shops in Fort Wayne on full time, eight hours per day with a full complement of men. It has been running five hours per day since Aug. 1. There are now two thousand cars on the road waiting repairs, besides six of the largest size engines are to be constructed at once.

A comparative statement of the earnings of the Louisville & Nashville for the third week in September shows a falling off as compared with those for the corresponding week last year of \$74,495 from freight, \$9,610 from passengers, and \$11,010 from miscellaneous sources of revenue. Of this shortage \$11,160 is said to be only apparent, and due to a change in the system of keeping the accounts of certain divisions. The first train over the Toledo & Ohio

Central extension railway between Ridgway and Columbus, arrived at the latter place on Wednesday, with President Burke and other officers. This section of the road is expected to open for business about the 15th prox. It expects to secure access to the Union Station over the Midland tracks, as the work on the Columbus belt line will not be begun until spring.

The Western Passenger Association lines have granted a round-trip rate of one fare from all points in Minnesota for the celebration of Minnesota day at the world's fair, which is set for Oct. 13. Tickets will be sold Oct. 11 and 12, with a final return limit of Oct. 18. The Western roads have also practically agreed to accept the proposition of the Atchison for reduced rates to the fair on Oct. 20 and 21. The tickets to be sold will be good upon all trains and in

Some railroad men are criticising the Pennsylvania for its treatment of St. Louis business. When the question of making rates for the world's fair was under consideration the Pennsylvania would not listen to anything less than a \$7.50 rate out of Columbus, O., declaring it could not afford to haul pasengers 624 miles-the round trip between the two points-for less. But when St. Louis put in an application for low rates to the fair and Velled Prophet show the company conceded a \$7 round-trip rate from Columbus, though the distance is 856 miles, and the company must, in addition, pay the St. Louis Bridge Company \$1 for each passenger carried across the river.

There is almost a certainty of trouble on the Chesapeake & Ohio. The management has given notice of a 10-per-cent. reduction in wages, to take effect on the 1st prox., and the men are very outspoken in opposition. In connection with the employes of the Memphis & Charleston and the L. & N. a meeting was held by them at Memphis Tuesday night and an organization perfected, with a view to resisting the cut. The meeting was a secret one, but it was openly declared that one of its objects was to make common cause with all the employes of the roads named. Nothing was done, it is understood, further than to appoint a committee to visit the general officers of the several roads. Should they fail in their mission-that of securing an adjustment of the differences-a strike will be ordered on the three roads.

faith in its character for veracity by printing the following:

"If every man who has ever beat a railroad company would become conscience stricken and pay up like the one whose | plaintiff should be reversed as contrary to name was under this note received by a certain railroad president the other day, together with a postal order for \$3.45, the companies would have enough to lift them out of debt. The note:

"'Dear Sir-Some seventeen years ago, I believe, I rode over your road from -

catcher, and, finding I was on the wrong road. I told the engineer, and he took me

back in the engine cab. "'I do not know of ever stealing but two rides on the railroad in my life-one account I have settled. I send you postoffice money order for \$3.45, which, I trust, will settle principal and interest, even if the fare were then 5 cents per mile. I have repented of my sins, and desire forgiveness of God and man. Respectfully,

Rev. ---."

JOHN NOURSE CAUGHT.

Police Have Something of a Time in Capturing Manley's Assailant.

John Nourse, the young man who is responsible for the knife wound in the breast of Dennis Manley, of No. 76 Maple street, was captured yesterday by police sergeants Schwaub and Wilson and patrolman Simpson. Since his assault on Manley the prisoner has been eluding the officers, and succeeded in cleverly outwitting several attempts at capture until yesterday evening about 5 o'clock. At that hour the police learned that he was in hiding at the house of Jake Cashner, No. 28 West Merriil

He was found there, but denied that he was the man, and stubbornly refused to be taken. Polite persuasion repeatedly failed to move the young desperado, and it was only when he caught a glimpse of the barrel of Sergeant Schwaub's revolver that he consented to dislodge himself. He was charged with assault with intent to kill Manley is recovering from the wound and will be about in a few days. Nourse avers that he did not intend to use the knife on Manley, and did not know that he had cut him until told so by one of his friends.

HEDGES LOCKED UP.

He Is Charged with the Murder of Dan Gaddis, of Whitestown.

On a warrant from the Boone county coroner, charging him with murder, Ambrose Hedges, living near the City Hospital, was arrested yesterday and locked up. Three weeks ago Hedges got into trouble with Dan and Mary Gaddis, of Whitestown, while the couple were with a band of horse traders in camp at the end of Indiana avenue. In the fight which ensued Dan Gaddis was struck in the head with a neck yoke wielded by Hedges, from the effect of which Gaddis died last week. Mary Gaddis then attacked Hedges with a knife and cut him so severely that he was confined to the City Hospital for a week. He yet shows the marks of the infuriated woman's knife. He states that he struck Gaddis purely in self-defense and to save his own life, as the latter came at him with murder in his eye. Hedges will be taken to Boone county

INSURANCE NEWS AND NOTES.

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has adopted a rule that premiums for fire insurance shall be payable in cash

upon the delivery of the policy. The twenty-per-cent. advance in fire insurance rates in certain Western States, made effective since Aug. 1, has been suspended throughout Iowa, and at Beloit, Madison and Janesville, Wis.

The organization of the Notheastern Life Insurance Company, of Manchester, N. H., has been completed by the election of its officers. Hon. Charles H. Chamberlain was chosen president and Governor John G. Smith vice president.

In response to inquiries the Secretary of State of Missouri says that he considers the various bond investment concerns as fraudulent, and that the Attorney-general will ask the Supreme Court, at its approaching session, to declare their charters void.

The August fire loss in the United States and Canada was \$13,222,700, and more than a million dollars in excess of the previous month. The August loss for 1892 was \$10,-145,300, and in 1891 it was \$9,055,100. The aggregate loss for the first eight months of 1893 was \$111,324,000, against \$87,112,550 for the same period of 1892, and \$88,302,470 in

Charles F. Vail, of St. Louis, who had damage suits for \$50,000 pending against both the United States Mutual Accident and the American Accident, of Louisville, died recently. Vail was charged with the murder of his wife for the sake of getting the insurance, but was acquitted. It is thought that his death will probably terminate the suits.

Figures have been compiled showing the management expenses to mean amount of insurance in force of twenty-eight life companies for the past twenty years. This compilation gives \$8.30 on each \$1,000 of insurance in force as the expense for 1873, while in 1892 it was \$10.75 per \$1,000. The from 1888 to 1892 \$10.50, the previous fiveyear period, from 1878 to 1882, being \$8.90.

The Mutual Life claims credit for the inauguration of the war upon rebating by the life insurance interests. President McCurdy sent a telegram to the recent convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters held at Cleveland, in which he expressed the sentiment that his company not only strongly condemned the practice of rebating but that the first bill making it a misdemeanor was drawn in the Mutual Life office, and was enacted into law through the unaided effort of that company.

A Topeka dispatch says that the Provident Trust Company, one of the largest holders of Kansas mortgages, has notified its agents there that it is closing its Kansas business as rapidly as possible, and any extension of loans is impossible. It appears that Eastern bankers are fighting shy of the financial schemes of those in power in Kansas, and it seems likely that until the death of crank legislation is assured Eastern money invested in Kansas will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible. This means trouble for thousands of farmers.

The People's Life Insurance Company, at Newark, N. J., which is undergoing a process of organization, has a new scheme. According to its prospectus the plan is to issue a simple twenty-year endowment policy, each one to be for \$500. The policies will be issued in series of 250. In each series one policy will be redeemed or canceled every year and its full face value paid to the legal holder. Each holder will thus have a twenty-year endowment life insurance policy, and will also have the chance of his policy or policies being redeemed and paid in full at any time during the life of said policies.

Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, who will be remembered as the rector many years ago of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity. New York, is the European manager for | recover money paid on a judgment a transthe Mutual Reserve in Paris. Quite recently he suffered a severe affliction in the painful death of his only daughter, Blanche, who, when left alone by a nurse, found a box of matches and while playing with them set her clothing on fire. The child was horribly burned and died within a few minutes after its removal to a hospital. Both parents were absent at the time, Mrs. Tyng having gone out shopping and the father being absent on business in England. The mother was prostrated on returning

and finding her child dead. The Supreme Court has rendered an important decision in an insurance case where the evidence bore upon an application for a pension. It was in the suit of one Mahaney against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, the action being on a policy of life insurance where the defense was misrepresentation as to the age of insured. Plaintiff introduced a number of witnesses who testified that the insured was, in their opinion, of the age stated in the application. These witnesses were not relatives of the deceased. The company showed that the insured, on two occasions, eleven years apart, had, in applying for a pension, stated her age so as to make her older than the statement in the appli-The usually reliable Pittsburg Post strains | cation, and that the record of the birth of her daughter showed that that event took place when the insured, according to her application, was only ten years old. The court decided that a judgment for the

> the evidence. Suicide of a Salesman.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 28.-William McCombs, of this city, salesman for the George Worthington Company, of Cleveland, shot himself through the head this | tion 5501 R. S. to --, a distance of seventeen miles, and | morning in the St. Charles House. He back. I rode up in the night on the cow- | died instantly. No cause assigned.

Suit Against the City on Account of the Fletcher-Avenue Job.

Judge Brown Defends His Position and "Roasts" Judge Cox - Hackmen's War Again-Court Briefs.

The capacity of the spruce young city engineer received an exposure in a complaint filed in the Superior Court yesterday afternoon. the complaint was based upon the incompetency of the city engineer in establishing the grade of Fletcher avenue, which was recently improved. Caroline M. Huffer has sued the city for \$2,500, on account of damage caused her premises by the absolute lack of drainage for surface water on the street. In her complaint she alleges that prior to the improvement the drainage of surface water was adequate to carry off the water without damage to the property, but after the improvement the city carelessly and negligently failed to provide for the escape of the surface water. On account of the lack of drainage she alleges that, after a heavy rainfall, water collected in a body in front of her property to the depth of six feet and overflowed her property. The water poured into the cellar, and the dampness caused the plaster to crack and the paper to scale from the walls; the water also flowed into the well and cistern and filled them with muddy, dirty surface water. She places her damage at \$2,500, and asks judgment against the city for that amount.

THAT MANDATE AGAIN.

Judge Brown Defends His Action in Mandating Judge Cox.

Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, yesterday, read in open court, a lengthy vindication of his position in issuing the peremptory writ of mandate directing Judge Cox, of the Criminal Court, to take some action on a motion for a change of venue from the county, filed by the attorneys for Jennie Carr. Judge Brown said that when Judge Cox eams into the Circuit Court he appeared as any other defendant and upon his refusal to make a return to the writ, or demur thereto, the only facts before the court were those alleged in the petition for the writ. Upon these facts he thought he had been justified in his course. It was the duty of the attorneys to inform the court if the peremptory writ had not been obeyed. Judge Cox refused to make return to the writ because he questioned the authority of the judge of the Circuit Court to order it while the case was pending in the Supreme Court, on a petition for a rehearing, if he had the authority to do so at any other

The Supreme Court, having overruled the petition for a rehearing, the case now comes back to the Criminal Court for trial and if the motion for a change of venue is renewed it will be granted, as the statute makes it compulsory upon the court to grant the change in capital cases.

Hackmen's War in the Higher Courts. The war between the hackmen has at last found its way into the higher courts. Several weeks ago, when the outside hackmen presumed to solicit patronage in Jackson place, the Frank Bird Transfer Company declared war upon them. Several of the hackmen were arrested upon warrants sworn out by the Bird men. The outside hackmen retaliated by having Bird's men arrested. Finally a new ordinance was passed prohibiting the solicitation of patronage within fifteen feet of the Union Station, the exact width of the walk about the staton. Yesterday afternoon the Union Railway Company brought suit against Wm. H. Ryan and Lawrence A. Nagelison, outside hackmen, to enjoin them from soliciting patronage in Jackson place, claiming that it is their private property, though it has been dedicated to the public for more than five years.

New Trial Refused. Judge Coffey, of the Supreme Court, has affirmed the decision of the Huntington county court in refusing a new trial to Thomas Frazier, recently sentenced to the northern prison on the charge of burglary. Frazier's attorneys appealed to the higher court, alleging several errors, principal average from 1885 to 1887 was \$9.70, and | among which was the remark of the prosecutor during the argument in regard to refusal of the prisoner to testify. The appellant cites an authority which forbids comment upon the fact that a defendant in a criminal case does not testify in his own

Declared Insane.

George G. Richardson and Michael Benson were declared of unsound mind yesterday. The former had become possessed of an unaccountable hatred towards several prominent business men. Benson is the man who entered a house on North Illinois street on Wednesday night, claiming that he was the Son of God in search of the Virgin After Twenty-Four Years.

Priscilla J. McCurdy yesterday filed suit for divorce from James R. McCurdy, whom she married in 1869. She charges cruelty, and alleges that her husband has frequently assaulted and threatened to kill

her. She also asks that she be given cus-

tody of their three children and judgment for \$800 alimony. Ten Thousand for a Husband. Sarah Bowman is suing the T. H. & I. Railroad Company for \$10,000 damages for causing the death of her husband. Bowman was a brakeman in the employ of the company, and in making a coupling he was

THE COURT RECORD.

caught between the bumpers and killed.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS. 16466. Enoch Fuller vs. Willis G. Cox. Marshall C. C. Affirmed. Howard, J.-The act of Feb. 28, 1883, concerning fees and salaries, is constitutional and is supplemental to the act of 1881. 2. In an action to cript of the judgment is not a necessary or proper exhibit with the complaint since the payment of the money and not the judgment is the foundation of the action. 3. When a party does not stand on his demurrer to a complaint, but joins in a submission of the cause, the complaint will be ceased by the finding unless there is a total failure to allege some fact essential to the cause of action, or at least a failure to allege facts from which such necessary

facts may be inferred. 16810. Theodore F. Frazer vs. State. Huntington C. C. Affirmed, Coffey, J .-Clause 4, Section 1798, R. S. of 1881, which forbids comment on the fact that a criminal did not testify in his own behalf, does not prohibit the prosecutor from arguing to the jury that it should return a verdict in accordance with the testimony of the State because it was uncontradicted.

16839. Martha Gorside, executor, vs. Charles G. Wolf et al. Fayette C. C. Dismissed. McCabe, C. J.-All of the parties against whom judgment was rendered are not brought into this court, and the appeal is dismissed.

APPELLATE COURT OPINIONS. 845. William P. Armstrong vs. Samuel A. White. Sullivan C. C. Affirmed. Reinhard. J. Davis, J., dissents.-When a seller of land misrepresented as to its value and condition, although he knew them to be false, the doctrine of caveat emptor ap-

opportunity of examining the land. 871. Aaron McWhorter vs. Marion Norris. Noble C. C. Affimed. Ross, J .-An obligation to pay to a certain person or order "10 per cent. on \$300 during his and his wife's lifetime," with 10 per cent, interest, is assignable under the statutes. (Sec-

plies, the purchaser having a reasonable

1931. James Phillips vs. Benjamin Jollisaint. Floyd C. C. Rehearing denied. | time of his "discovery," or stumble, what-

Superior Court. Room 1-James M. Winters, Judge.

Prox & Brinkman Manufacturing Company vs. Eckles A. Powell; account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$895.18. George W. Jackson vs. Addie B. Jackson; divorce. Decree granted plaintiff. Prohition from marrying for two years.

Room 2-Hon. J. W. Harper, Judge. John E. Ertel vs. William H. Hull; foreclosure of mortgage. Tried by court. Judgment for plaintiff for \$144.30. Robert M. Ferguson vs. Henry Guetig; for work and labor. Tried by court. Judgment for plaintiff for \$310. Ettie M. Knight vs. Alexander Knight; divorce. Tried by court. Evidence partly heard and cause continued.

Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Nora Shaffer vs. Jno. D. Shaffer; divorce. Granted on cruelty, and name changed to S. Grabinsky vs. Solomon Binzer; for re-

Priscilla J. McCurdy vs. James R. Mc-Curdy; divorce. Room 3. Samuel W. Smith vs. Oszro D. Weaver et al.; note. Room 1. Henry M. Salee vs. Edward H. Moore; on account. Room 2. John Klee et al. vs. John Waggoner et al.; on account. Room 1. David Cline vs. William Bristow; note. Room 2.

New Suits Filed.

ceiver and account.

Otis C. Hann vs. John B. Hann et al. partition. Room 1. Caroline M. Huffer vs. City of Indanapolis; damages. Demand, \$2,500. Room 1. CIRCUIT COURT.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge. John W. Brown vs. The Indianapolis Rubber Company; breach of contract. Dis missed for failure to file cost bond. Sarah Bowman W. Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company; damages. Demand, \$10,000. On trial by jury. New Sutt Fileit.

Indianapolis Union Railway Company vs. William H. Ryan and Lawrence H. Nagelson; injunction.

ANTI-VACCINATION STATISTICS. More Proof That Vaccination Is Not a

Safeguard Against Smallpox. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your Wednesday issue Dr. Kennedy. of Shelby ville, explains why the one Keller item of statistics, cited by me among many others on Monday, is not considered thoroughly reliable, and I am glad that he has done so, for the friends of anti-vaccination in this part of the world have no desire or need to "doctor" or manufacture statistics showing that vaccination was not a safe-

guard against smallpox, whatever the

statisticians in Austria may have done in that instance. The real question at issue is not whether the little set of Keller statistics, merely cited by me-and not "laid great stress upon," as he states-are reliable or not, but is whether or no vaccination is a safeguard against smallpox. No friend of humanity can more than myself regret that this fancied benefaction to mankind must be branded a fraud and a delusion, but if that be a truth, why be afraid to acknowledge it such? Since all must acknowledge that a person can have smallpox more than once, is it not presumptive evidence that if smallpox

do so? Please allow me to present more statistics against vaccination in addition to and entirely different from those in my article of

itself does not protect vaccination cannot

Sunday: The Doctor's ancient history regarding the "had been" of smallpox a hundred and more years ago, before the introduction of vaccination, in last Sunday's Journal was interesting, but musty, and really has little bearing on the question in hand. Getting nearer our times, he says that "in the Prussian army there has not been a single death from smallpox since 1874, when the compulsory vaccination law was introduced." Granting that this is true, whether it is or not, this immunity was due to good fortune or wise sanitary precautions, not to vaccination, because the records show that during the Franco-Prussian war there were 23,469 cases of smallpox in the French army in one year (1870-1), all of the soldiers having been compulsorily vaccinated, most of them for the second or third time. As the unvaccinated do not all take smallpox when exposed to it, their good condition protecting them, we should not, as keen medical men, erroneously conclude that because the vaccinated do not take smallpox that it was the vaccination

that protected them. If the Doctor doubts the Keller Austrian statistics, let him try his brain on this from Berlin, where vaccination is compulsory: There were 5,0-5 deaths from smallpox in that city in 1871. Or this: In Bavaria, where none but the newly born escaped vaccination then, the State Department records show that in 1871 there were 80,743 cases of smallpox, and 29,429 of them had been vaccinated. A peculiar point to be here noted is thus shown: In Cologne, the city of good and bad smells, in 1870, 173 vaccinated persons took the smallpox before one unvaccinated one got it; in Leignitz, in 1871, 224, and in Bonn, in 1870, forty-two. The same peculiarity is reported in relation to the present epidemic at Muncie, this State, with the addition that the last one to die was an unvaccinated man, all the previous fatalities having

been those who had been vaccinated. In England vaccination has long been compulsory; so her hospital smallpox statistics are worth citing as evidence; Deptford, 1879, smallpox patients with one vaccination mark, 317; two marks, 384; three or more marks, 447. Homerton, 1871-7, one mark, 1,042; two marks, 1,259; three or more marks, 1,261. Fulham, 1875, one mark, 149; two marks, 156; three or more marks, 202. Metropolitan, 1870-2, one mark, 1,124: two marks, 1,722; three or more murks, 1.677. So we see that instead of prevention, as a general thing the more vaccination marks there are the more smallpox among the vaccinated there is. In one year (1871-2) there were in London 11,174 cases of smallpox among persons that had been vaccinated, and the London Lancet. in speaking of the 10,000 deaths from smallpox that year in England and Waies, said that more than 122,000 vaccipated persons had had the smallpox in that epidemic. In that same year (1871) Milan had 17,109 cases, of which only 278 were classed as

unvaccinated. The London Medical Observer, as long ago as 1810, published the particulars regarding 555 cases of smallpox after vaccination, many of them having been done by Jenner himself. Also about ninety-seven fatal cases that had been vaccinated, and of 150 cases of injury resulting therefrom; while the Registrar-general, of Sweden, in 1856, reported that "the preventive effect of vaccination is little or none, or the workings of the system are highly defective." This latter after forty years of compulsory vaccination. The London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination, in 1852, found 286 physicians in England willing to express a public opinion on the subject, and out of these 216 were against yac-

But Americans will perhaps prefer some statistics of American manufacture, even though we are not a pest-ridden country. In Balt:more, in 1882, there were 4,980 cases of smallpox, of which 2,853 had been vaccinated, mostly under German compulsory laws. Boston in 1860 had 4,000 cases of smallpox among persons who had been vaccinated. The United States frigate Independence had 116 cases of smalipex in 1850, Fleet Surgeon Whelan reporting that many of the sick men had good vaccination marks. The United States steamship Jamestown had thirtyone cases in 1864, and all had been officially vaccinated before leaving port, and many long before besides. The United States steamship Franklin had sixty-one cases in 1870, the first one being a sailor with a good Vaccination mark on his arm. The officers and men had been vaccinated three times on the cruise. The North Carolina shipped a crew, of whom nearly all had been vaccinated or had had smallpox, and all were vaccinated four times on the cruise, yet 157 of the crew had smallpox. The report of the New York city health department for 1870-1 called attention to the failure of vaccination to prevent smallpox, and said: "The facts must lead to a reinvestigation of the whole subject of vaccination and of its ciaims as a protecting agent." The much-lauded Jenner, who at the

BAD ENGINEERING | Gavin, C. J.-Taking the record altogether | ever it may be called, was only a doc tor's government for it, and the title "benefactor of his race," but the facts as now known are that the government made a bad investment for its own people, and entailed upon the inhabitants of the rest of the world a heritage of enfeeblement, disease and death, to say nothing of the tribe of Jennerian imitators who are assiduously trying to revaccinate us with the cultured but deadir germs of consumption, hydrophobia, cholera, vellow fever and other diseases, et

id omnes ignes fatui. In now taking final leave of this subject. as far as the Journal is concerned, I will say that it may please you and Dr. Ken-nedy and the friends of vaccination to know that the Union City Eagle offers the use of its columns for the discussion of this subject. It positively declares that vaccination is no safeguard against smallpox, and avers that it "has abundant proof to back up every assertion, and we challenge the medical fraternity of Union City, of the State of Indiana, or of the United States, to take up the gauntlet which we now and here cast down.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Kennedy can still make use of the closing expression of his communication, "Comment is unnecessary." W. B. CLARKE, M. D. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 28.

THE WORLD'S FAIR TRIUMVIRATE. The Three Men to Whom Thanks are Due for the Fair's Success.

Chicago Journal.

It is a gratifying sign of the rectifying effect of time to find in this morning's Record a full recognition of Daniel H. Burnham's great services to the World's Columbian Exposition. In answer to the interesting query as to "what man connected with the actual work of making the world's fair is more than any other one man responsible for its success?" it an-Bornham. It says what the Journal has always insisted upon, that in the actual work in the material construction of the fair, in executive and artistic talent, in directing force, thought and leadership, he stands pre-eminent, and his reputation

must be "permanently linked with the his-tory of the exposition" as its great man. With the name of Mr. Burnham the Jourpal must always insist that those of his partners, the late John Welborn Root and Frederick L. Olmstead must be inseparably joined. They are the triumvirate of power, genius and experience that formulated the incomparable design, apportioned the work and gave us the matchless creation at Jackson before Root was summoned. seeing the consummation of his dream, Mr. Atwood took his place at Burnham's right hand, and before his death the late Charles F. Codman had wrought the designs of Olmstead into vistas of eternal loveliness. But the great names of the world's fair builders are Burnham, Root and Olmstead, and Burnham was the controlling, inspiriting, executive spirit of the three.

SUMMER weakness, that tired feeling. loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine give it a trial.

Sure, efficient, easy-Hood's Pills.



Ailments of Women.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, of the Womb, and consequent Spinal Weak-ness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of Leucorrhoa than any remedy the world has ever known. It is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels: Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. That

Bearing-down Feeling causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws ? that govern the lemale system, and is as harmless as water. It removes

Irregularity, Suppressed or Painful Menstruations, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostration. Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't care" and "want to be left alone" feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness, some derangement of the Uterus, or

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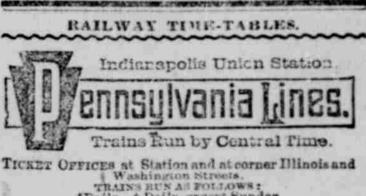
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